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From the above number of schools are also excluded the diocesan or commercial schools under the superintendence of the church, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, and other schools of the same class, which, although properly speaking charity schools (at least it would be difficult to frame any definition of the term charity school which would not include them), yet must not be confounded with schools for the education of the lower orders.

In the accompanying table the charity schools as above defined are divided into two columns, viz. *Charity Schools* and *Infant Schools*. In the latter class the sexes of the children are not distinguished, but the number of each sex is nearly the same. In the former it will be observed that the boys predominate as much as the girls predominate in private schools.

To each of their first three reports your Committee have added an Appendix, in which every charity school is described and commented upon separately: and in a future report your Committee hope to describe, in the same manner, all the remaining charity schools of the metropolis, as well as to give a further and more accurate census of the Sunday schools: their chief object in the present, has been to throw light on the subject of the private schools for the education of the poor, considering this to be the subject hitherto least known, and, consequently, of the greatest interest.

Progress of Crime in the United Kingdom: abstracted from the Criminal Returns for 1842, and the Prison Returns for the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841. BY JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary.

UNDER the name of "Tables showing the number of Criminal Offenders committed for trial or bailed for appearance in each County, and the result of the Proceedings," are now annually published, during each Session of Parliament, the statistics of crime for the past year for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, made out by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a mode as nearly uniform as the methods of judicature in the several parts of the empire will permit. Those for the year 1842, which have just appeared, present results calculated to awaken great solicitude; and we make no apology, therefore, for here introducing an abstract of these painful records. The gaol returns for 1841, likewise printed in the present session, will afford some valuable additions to this abstract, which will thus present the results comprised in nearly 500 folio pages. The classification of offences in the criminal tables issued from the Home Office is into:—

1. Offences against the Person.
2. Offences against Property committed with violence.
3. Offences against Property committed without violence.
4. Malicious Offences against Property.
5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.
6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.

This classification, abstractly considered, is far from perfect; but is perhaps the best which can be adopted for the information comprised under it; stamped, as this is, with a peculiar form and nomenclature by a system of criminal justice made up of the amendments and alterations of successive ages, applied with little reference to general principles. It will be seen, also, that the tables derived from the Criminal Returns of the Home Office, afford no information as to the number of offences actually committed, nor even as to the number of persons convicted of minor offences before individual magistrates and at petty sessions; but they present a complete record of the number of persons committed or held to bail for trial at the quarter sessions and assizes, upon all the more serious charges, and of the results of such trial, including the sentences and their execution. A supplemental table, derived from the gaol returns, will afford some information as to the summary convictions in England, which are about three times more numerous than those at assizes and sessions. The few particulars, too, of the sex, age, and instruction of the persons charged with offences, which are contained in the Home Office tables, afford materials for important analyses; at the same time that it is important to bear in mind those boundless influences of residence, occupation, association, domestic habits, and social position, of which it is almost impossible to give any statistical representation.

ENGLAND.

The following table (pp. 220—223) contains the detail of the above classification, with the number of persons charged with offences at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions throughout England and Wales in 1842; the number convicted, and the sentences passed upon them; the number acquitted; the number executed; and the number of each sex among the persons charged. Mr. Redgrave, the able officer who compiles these returns, has prefixed to the tables of which this is a summary, the following statements, derived from a comparison of the returns of 1842 with those of the six preceding years:—

“The criminal tables compiled from the registers of commitments for trial, kept in the Home Department, again show a considerable increase; and the numbers in 1842 exceed those of the preceding year by 3549 persons, or 12·8 per cent. The progressive increase of commitments, which, with a slight exception in 1838, has continued during the last 7 years, and within that period has reached nearly 50 per cent. (49·2), is shown by the following figures:—

1836	. .	20,984; increase	1·0 per cent.
1837	. .	23,612; „	12·5 „
1838	. .	23,094; decrease	2·2 „
1839	. .	24,443; increase	5·8 „
1840	. .	27,187; „	11·2 „
1841	. .	27,760; „	2·1 „
1842	. .	31,309; „	12·8 „

“Within the above 7 years, in the extensive and populous counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, and Salop, the commitments have doubled; and also in Monmouth, Rutland, and Westmoreland.

TABLE I.—Total Number of Persons charged with Offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, and the result of the Proceedings, in the Year 1842.

OFFENCES.	CHARGED.		CONVICTED.														INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED.				Capital Sen- tences.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	DEATH RECORDED.			TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Inmate.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.			No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Executed.	Committed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Life.	Above 15 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Dis- charge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
{ Murder Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous weapons } bodily injuries } Attempts to Murder, unattended with bodily } injuries } Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. with } intent to maim, disfigure, &c. } Manslaughter } Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women } Concealing the Births of Infants } Sodomy } Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, and } other unnatural Misdemeanors } Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the } Age of Ten Years } Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse } Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of } Ten and Twelve Years } Abduction } Bigamy } Child Stealing } Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of } their Duty }	39	28	67	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

One committed Suicide in Gaol.

"To show how far this great increase has arisen in the manufacturing, as compared with the agricultural counties, the following calculations have been made of the aggregate increase of commitments, during the last 3 years, in the 13 English counties having relatively the largest proportional manufacturing and mixed, and agricultural population. In the counties classed as agricultural, the agricultural population, in the census of 1831, ranged from 56 to 45 per cent.; in the counties classed as manufacturing and mixed, the proportion of that population ranged from 96 to 71 per cent.:—

	1840	1841	1842
Manufacturing and mixed Population—increase } per cent. }	11·0	5·5	15·0
Agricultural Population—increase per cent. }	11·0	0·2	10·8

"The details of this calculation for the past year are given. The actual increase of commitments in the counties included in the manufacturing and mixed district was 2,417, and in the agricultural 466:—

	Centesimal Increase or Decrease.		Centesimal Increase or Decrease.
Middlesex	14·1 ..	Bedford	19·9 ..
Lancaster	12·8 ..	Huntingdon	9·7 ..
Surrey	10·2 ..	Hereford	5·7 ..
Durham	23·7 ..	Lincoln	45·3 ..
Northumberland	8·4 ..	Cambridge	0·4 ..
Stafford	40·2 ..	Bucks	3·6 ..
Warwick	4·1 ..	Essex	17·2 ..
Chester	15·2 ..	Suffolk	9·3 ..
York	37·1 ..	Wilts	8·3 ..
Gloucester	1·3 ..	Oxford	3·4 ..
Derby	16·3 ..	Northampton	1·1 ..
Monmouth	27·5 ..	Hertford	5·9 ..
Nottingham	13·7 ..	Berks	8·8 ..

"In Herefordshire and Shropshire there has been a consecutive increase in each of the last 7 years; in Lancashire, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire, in each of the last 4 years; and in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Derby, Gloucester, Hertford, Northampton, and Northumberland, during each of the last 3 years. Cornwall is the only English county in which there has for the last 2 years been a consecutive decrease. In Middlesex, commitments, which had been nearly stationary for several years, greatly increased in the past year, and the increase extended to the adjoining counties of Kent and Surrey.

"Of the 40 English counties there was an increase last year in 34, the decrease falling in Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Dorsetshire, Monmouthshire, and Warwickshire. Of the Welsh counties, there was a decrease in Denbigh, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor.

"The increase of the last year has, with one exception, extended to each of the six classes of offences; but it is satisfactory to state that this exception is in the gravest class, the *offences against the person*, in which there was a decrease, though only amounting to 1·1 per cent. In murder, attempts to murder and maim, and manslaughter, the decrease was considerable. In rape (which will be further alluded to) and assaults with intent to ravish, the commitments have greatly increased, and also in bigamy. In the *offences against property committed with violence* the increase amounted to 16·6 per cent., and reached every offence in the class. In the *offences against property committed without*

violence the increase, amounting to 8·9 per cent., has been general to the whole class, except larcenies from the person, which show a slight decrease, and larcenies by servants, in which the numbers are the same as in the preceding year. The *malicious offences against property* were more than doubled in the past year, the increase being 113·8 per cent., and including all the chief offences. In *forgery and offences against the currency*, the increase also extended over the whole class, and amounted to 47·1 per cent. In the remaining class, the *miscellaneous offences*, the increase was 87·1 per cent., and arose chiefly in the seditious offences, which are included in this class, and in perjury, the commitments for which have doubled. In offences against the game laws there was a slight decrease, and also in the prosecutions for keeping disorderly houses.

“The offences committed in connexion with the seditious outbreak in the northern manufacturing district in the month of August last have fallen under five out of the six classes of crimes. These offences have been partly the cause of the increase of the offences against property committed with violence, and of the malicious offences against property; and to them the large increase in the miscellaneous class is mainly attributable. A Table is added to show more particularly the nature and result of the prosecutions, and the counties in which they were instituted. (See p. 226.)

“The Act passed in the Session of 1841, abolishing capital punishment in cases of rape, and of felonious riot and demolishing buildings, has been in operation during the whole of the past year. Both these offences have greatly increased—the latter from causes over which, most probably, the change in the law could have no control. In rape, for the last several years, there has been a considerable fluctuation in the numbers committed; but in 1841 they were higher than in any former year, and last year the commitments exceeded those in 1841 by 51·3 per cent. It has been shown in former tables, that in 1835–6–7, when executions for rape had not ceased, the convictions were little more than 1 to 9 acquittals; and in 1839–40–41, when no execution took place, that the convictions rose to 1 to 2·4 acquittals. In 1842 the proportion was 1 to 2·8.

“The numbers of capital sentences in each of the last 3 years are given. The executions in the same period were in 1840, 9; in 1841, 10; in 1842, 9.

	1840	1841	1842
Murder	18	20	16
Attempts to murder	5	6	3
Cutting and wounding	1	..	..
Sodomy	7	7	12
Rape	18	26	..
Burglary, Simple	1	..	..
„ with violence to persons	13	5	18
Robbery, Simple	1	..	..
„ attended with wounds	5	8	5
Arson of dwelling-houses, persons being therein . . . . .	..	..	2
Riot and felony . . . . .	..	7	..
Feloniously returning from transportation . . . . .	..	1	..
High treason	8	..	1
Totals	77	80	57

“The 9 executions in the past year were in each case for murder, *viz.*,

TABLE II.—Offences committed in connexion with the Seditious Outbreak in the Northern Manufacturing Districts, in August, 1842.

OFFENCES arising out of the Seditious Outbreak.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.								ACQUITTED.				Counties in which the Offences were Committed.								
		Transportation.				Imprisonment.				Total.	Whipping, Fine, and Dis- charge on Sureties.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	Total.	Chester.	Lancaster.	Nottingham.	Salop.	Stafford.	Worcester.	York.
		Life.	Above 15 Years.	10 Years and above 7 Years.	7 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.														
Seditious and unlawful Assembly	65	..	..	..	..	9	23	25	5	62	2	1	..	3	13	38	..	1	..	..	..	..
Seditious conspiracy, obstructing workmen, and riot	893	..	..	..	..	55	145	433	74	707	160	9	17	186	31	460	29	4	175	2	192	..
Seditious libel	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riot and feloniously de- molishing a house	51	..	13	1	13	..	8	4	..	39	10	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
Feloniously setting fire to a house	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Burglary, house and shop breaking	21	3	..	5	5	..	4	1	..	18	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
Robbery, and robbery with violence	32	3	..	6	7	..	6	8	..	30	2	..	..	2	7	5	..	..	19	..	1	..
Larceny	62	2	..	1	..	12	1	10	..	54	7	1	..	8	38	6	..	..	18	..	..	..
Feloniously stabbing with intent to maim	9	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..
Total	1141	15	13	13	25	12	66	214	81	921	188	15	17	220	89	515	29	5	308	2	193	..

2 in Yorkshire, and 1 in each of the counties of Glamorgan, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, and Surrey.

"The sentences passed in each of the 3 last years were as follows:—

	1840	1841	1842
Death	77	80	57
Transportation for life	238	156	191
„ above 15 years.	18	21	37
„ 15 years, and above 10 years	714	709	726
„ 10 years „ 7 years	1,194	1,240	1,402
„ 7 years	1,941	1,674	1,841
Imprisonment above 3 years	1	..	1
„ 3 years, and above 2 years	35	10	13
„ 2 years „ 1 year	548	465	461
„ 1 year „ 6 months	2,064	2,060	2,594
„ 6 months and under	12,462	13,212	14,799
Whipped, fined, and discharged	632	653	601

"The total numbers acquitted and discharged were 8,553, *viz.*, not guilty, 6,069; no bills found, 2,023; and not prosecuted, 461. The proportion of acquittals to commitments was 27·32 per cent. In 1841 it was 26·84; in 1840, 26·61.

"The ages of the persons committed have been calculated under the quinquennial periods adopted in the general census, to which it was considered desirable that they should be assimilated. The alteration has, however, interrupted the comparison with preceding years.

	Numbers Committed.	Cent. Proportion.	Cent. Proportion on Census.
Aged under 15 years	1,672	5·3	36·0
„ 15 years and under 20	6,884	22·0	9·9
„ 20 „ 25	7,731	24·7	9·7
„ 25 „ 30	4,781	15·3	8·0
„ 30 „ 40	5,274	16·8	12·9
„ 40 „ 50	2,592	8·3	9·6
„ 50 „ 60	1,183	3·8	6·4
„ 60 years and above	573	1·8	7·2
Ages not ascertained	619	2·0	0·3

"In the first of the above periods (aged under 15 years) the number of offenders under 10 years of age is so inconsiderable, that the comparison may, without much incorrectness, be made with the population between the age of 10 and 15, which amounts to 10·9 per cent. The comparison of the ages of offenders, with the population at the same age, shows more strongly the great proportion of offenders between the age of 15 and 25 years, and how rapidly that proportion declines after the age of 30, becoming less than the proportion in the general population after 40, and falling suddenly off at each period, on passing that age.

"The following calculation has been made of the comparative ages of the male and female offenders in the past year. It exhibits a rather later commencement, and longer continuance of career to the female; but in all the principal periods there is a very close resemblance.

	Males.	Females.
Aged under 15 years	5·6	4·3
„ 15 and under 20	21·9	22·5
„ 20 „ 25	24·8	24·0
„ 25 „ 30	15·2	15·4
„ 30 „ 40	16·9	16·7
„ 40 „ 50	8·1	9·3
„ 50 „ 60	3·6	4·4
„ 60 and above	1·8	2·1
Ages not ascertained	2·1	1·3

"From 1834 to 1840 there was a continued increase in the proportion of females, which amounted nearly to 5 per cent. in the aggregate; but this unfavourable result was checked in 1841; and, in the last year, the decrease was considerable. The number of females, and the proportion, are given for the last 7 years.

	No. of Females.	Cent. Proportion.
1836	3,736	21·6
1837	4,205	21·6
1838	4,189	22·1
1839	4,612	23·2
1840	5,212	23·7
1841	5,200	23·0
1842	5,569	21·6

"The degrees of instruction in the past year show a continuation of the same results as in the preceding years,—a decrease in the numbers of uninstructed criminals, and an increase in those who have received the smallest amount of instruction. Connected with the gradual decrease of those able to read and write well, and of those whose education has been superior to this acquirement, the result may be considered as evincing the general spread of instruction, and its favourable effects in restraining the better educated from the commission of crimes.

Degrees of Instruction.	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836
Unable to read and write	32·35	33·21	33·32	33·53	34·40	35·85	33·52
Able to read and write imperfectly	58·32	56·67	55·57	53·48	53·41	52·08	52·33
Able to read and write well	6·77	7·40	8·29	10·07	9·77	9·46	10·56
Instruction superior to reading and writing well	0·22	0·45	0·37	0·32	0·34	0·43	0·91
Instruction could not be ascertained	2·34	2·27	2·45	2·60	2·08	2·18	2·68

"Comparative degree of instruction of the males and females, in the year 1842:—

	Males.	Females.
Unable to read and write	31·7	35·2
Able to read and write imperfectly	58·2	58·8
Able to read and write well	7·3	4·1
Instruction superior to reading and writing well	0·3	0·07
Instruction could not be ascertained	2·5	1·8 "

Thus far Mr. Redgrave. In the gaol returns for the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841, appended to the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Home District, which has appeared during the present session, there is adopted a somewhat different mode of describing the degree of instruction possessed by the prisoners. Of those who can read only, they make a class distinct from those who can read and write imperfectly; and from the following table it appears, that although the prisons do not contain the persons of better means out on bail, yet the gaol returns for that year make the proportion who can read and write well 9·33, instead of only 7·40, as above described in the returns for the natural year 1841; a difference which may possibly arise from those whose degree of educa-

tion was not ascertained for the purpose of the Home Office tables, having been found for the purpose of these returns. The number able to read only, and to read and write imperfectly, here form unitedly the same proportion that those described as "reading and writing imperfectly" form in the Home Office Tables; while the proportion of those absolutely unable to read appears to be somewhat larger, according to the gaol returns, than according to the latter:—

TABLE III.—*State of Instruction among the Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841.*

State of Instruction.	Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age.		Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total of all Ages.		Total of all Ages and both Sexes.	Per Cent.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Can neither read nor write	1,032	251	6,435	1,799	7,467	2,050	9,517	34.46
Can read only	626	174	4,006	1,540	4,632	1,714	6,346	23.00
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	730	90	7,153	1,196	7,883	1,286	9,169	33.18
Can read and write well	145	12	2,190	231	2,335	243	2,578	9.33
Instruction not ascertained . . . . .	..	..	4	4	4	4	8	.03
Total of each age and sex	2,533	527	19,788	4,770	22,321	5,297	27,618	100.00

The following table will show, that among the prisoners under summary conviction, the amount of ignorance is greater than among those detained for higher misdemeanors. This is, undoubtedly, in some considerable degree, owing to richer offenders paying fines, in cases similar to many in which the poor rogues are sent to the house of correction, because unable to pay.

TABLE IV.—*State of Instruction among the Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841.*

State of Instruction.	Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age.		Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total of all Ages.		Total of all Ages and both Sexes.	Per Cent.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Can neither read nor write	3,152	688	15,666	6,868	18,818	7,556	26,374	40.70
Can read only	1,437	293	7,774	3,873	9,211	4,166	13,377	20.64
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	1,561	150	16,077	3,556	17,638	3,706	21,344	32.94
Can read and write well	126	9	2,323	159	2,449	168	2,617	4.04
Instruction not ascertained	39	1	982	70	1,021	71	1,092	1.68
Total of each age and sex	6,315	1,141	42,822	14,526	49,137	15,667	64,804	100.00

The following three tables describe the classes of the above offenders imprisoned under summary conviction, their ages, and the terms of their imprisonment; and a fourth gives the total number of all persons of either sex, whether juvenile or adult, confined in the prisons of England and Wales, during the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841. From this it will be gathered, that the total number of committals for criminal offences during that year, for trial and under summary conviction, was no less than 90,617, after deducting all who were in custody at the commencement of the year, all who were discharged after examination, and the second enumeration of all who were transferred from one gaol to another.

TABLE V.—*Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841.*

Convictions.	Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age.		Adult, 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total of all Ages.		Total of all Ages and both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts Martial	6	..	1,868	..	1,874	..	1,874
Deserters awaiting a Route .	11	..	1,497	..	1,508	..	1,508
Under the Game Laws . . .	163	..	2,695	4	2,858	4	2,862
Under the Revenue Laws . .	14	2	493	43	507	45	552
Under the Bastardy Laws . .	..	..	110	3	110	3	113
Under the Vagrant Act . . .	1,566	516	9,472	7,023	11,038	7,539	18,577
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	431	73	1,935	551	2,366	624	2,990
Under the Larceny Act . . .	701	71	1,433	338	2,134	409	2,543
Under the Metropolitan Lo- cal Police Act	105	20	2,160	1,036	2,265	1,056	3,321
For Assaults	321	56	7,639	1,367	7,960	1,423	9,383
For want of Sureties	67	17	2,393	469	2,460	486	2,946
As known or reputed thieves	1,598	107	2,925	654	4,523	761	5,284
Summary convictions not in- cluded in the preceding classes	1,332	279	8,202	3,038	9,534	3,317	12,851
Total of each age and sex	6,315	1,141	42,822	14,526	49,137	15,667	64,804

TABLE VI.—*Ages of the Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841.*

Periods of Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 12 years of age	700	140	840
12 and under 14 years of age	1,427	216	1,643
14 „ „ 17 „	4,188	785	4,973
17 „ „ 21 „	11,491	4,034	15,525
21 „ „ 30 „	15,981	5,614	21,595
30 years of age and upwards	14,556	4,869	19,425
Ages not ascertained	794	9	803
Total	49,137	15,667	64,804

TABLE VII.—*Terms of Imprisonment of the Prisoners under Summary Conviction in England and Wales, in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841.*

Terms of Imprisonment.	Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age.		Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total of all Ages.		Total of all Ages and both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 14 days	1,239	270	8,221	4,851	9,460	5,121	14,581
14 days and under 1 week .	1,481	360	9,152	3,925	10,633	4,285	14,918
1 month and under 2 months	2,152	364	14,231	4,364	16,383	4,278	21,111
2 months and under 3 months	730	96	5,371	756	6,101	852	6,953
3 months and under 6 months	669	49	4,834	551	5,503	600	6,103
6 months and under 1 year .	36	1	618	58	654	59	713
1 year and under 2 years .	..	1	122	5	122	6	128
2 years and under 3 years .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Unlimited terms of imprison- ment	1	..	219	4	220	4	224
Whipped, fined, or discharged on sureties	7	..	52	12	59	12	72
Total of each age and sex .	6,315	1,141	42,822	14,526	49,137	15,667	64,804

TABLE VIII.—*Total Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons of England and Wales in the course of the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1841.*

	Juvenile, under 17 Years of Age.		Adult, of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total of all Ages.		Total of all Ages and both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.							
In Custody at the com- mencement of the Year	1,469	236	9,645	2,568	11,114	2,804	13,918
Received under Com- mitments	8,624	1,631	61,448	18,913	70,072	20,544	90,616
Received from other Gaols	958	156	6,536	1,659	7,494	1,815	9,309
Committed for Exa- mination and then Discharged	1,675	254	9,028	3,390	10,703	3,644	14,347
Total Criminal Pri- soners	12,726	2,277	86,657	26,530	99,383	28,807	128,190
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the com- mencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	1,633	102	1,633	102	1,735
Received in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	12,153	848	12,153	848	13,001
Total of Debtors .	..	..	13,786	950	13,786	950	14,736
Total of Prisoners	12,726	2,277	100,443	27,480	113,169	29,757	142,926

At the date of the last returns (Michaelmas, 1841), the total criminal population of the gaols was 15,217, of whom 3,159 were prisoners awaiting trial, 6,210 persons convicted at Assizes and Sessions, 5,655 persons incarcerated under summary conviction, 29 criminal lunatics, and 164 persons committed for re-examination. Of the whole number, 1,745 were males under seventeen years of age, and 2,836 females, of whom 267 were under seventeen. The total number of debtors in confinement was 1,964, of whom 97 were females.

Of the committals in the course of the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841, 32,837, or upwards of one-third, were of persons who had been committed for previous offences; 15,356 once, 6,398 twice, 4,508 three times, and 6,565 four or more times.

The terms of imprisonment before trial in the same year were, in the case of 8,600, under fourteen days; 6,175, fourteen days and under one month; 6,286, one and under two months; 2,821, two and under three months; 791, three and under six months; 120, six months and under a year.

There were 3,528 cases of slight indisposition in the course of the year, 7,235 infirmity cases, 88 lunatic cases, and 246 deaths in prison.

With regard to employment, it is stated that 63,484 were at hard labour, of whom 14,903 were females; 24,596, including 5,947 females, were kept employed, though not at hard labour; 38,659 were not employed; and whether the remaining 1,451 were employed or not was not ascertained. The number sentenced to solitary confinement in the course of the year was 3,264, of whom 460 were females. Whipping in private formed part of the sentence of 826 male prisoners; and whipping in public, of two others. No fewer than 29 male and 2 female prisoners effected escapes in the course of the year.

The number of punishments for offences within the prisons does not speak very favourably of the moral discipline of most of them, though, perhaps, a large proportion are for offences against silence regulations. No fewer than 70,825 instances of punishment occurred,—302 by putting on handcuffs and other irons, 153 by whipping, 9,895 by placing in dark cells, 12,160 by placing in solitary cells, 44,145 by stoppage of diet, and 4,170 by other means.

The total cost of the prisons to their several counties, cities, or boroughs, exclusive of officers' fees, and of 41,431*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, received from various sources, but including 50,770*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.*, spent in repairs, alterations, and additions, was, in the year ended at Michaelmas, 1841, 343,813*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

In making any use of the education statistics contained in the criminal and gaol returns, it is important to guard against the common assumption that the mere positive excess of the ignorant over the instructed is any evidence that the want of instruction in the common arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to which the name of education is popularly applied, is the direct cause of crime, or that their general communication would be a direct remedy against its extension. No proof whatever is afforded by these data of the greater association of crime with ignorance than with instruction, unless it be shown that the ignorance which prevails among those committed to prison is greater than that which prevails throughout society generally; a position which is always tacitly taken for granted. Now the best test which we possess of the degree of instruc-

tion prevailing among the population at large, is that afforded by the registry of marriages; and "it appears from the average of three years that 33 men in 100, and 49 women in 100, signed with marks. It is, therefore, probable that only 67 men and 51 women in 100 can write their own names;"* although the proportion of men who write their own names is slightly increasing. It may safely be presumed, as the Registrar-General here presumes, that the occasion of a wedding is one upon which the best scholarship of the parties will be used, even though it extend no further than a bare ability to scrawl the name alone; and yet no more than two-thirds of the men and one-half of the women at a marriageable age appear to be capable of even this effort, while upwards of one-fourth of those included in the criminal returns of 1842 are children and young people under 20 years of age. But supposing that the want of age in the latter is counterbalanced by the gradual extension of schooling, and that the young people of the present day are as much instructed in reading and writing as those a few years more advanced in age, yet the terms of the Home Office tables, which present the only complete enumeration of criminals under this aspect, lead us to the melancholy conclusion that there were among the persons accused of crime in 1842, only 31·7 in 100 of the men, and no more than 35·2 in 100 of the women who could not, at least, "write imperfectly," and therefore sign their own names; which is an excess of instruction greatly on the side of crime, especially in the case of females.

Suppose, however, that we adopt the description of the state of instruction among the prison population contained in the gaol returns, abstracted in Table III. Here we find that 54·20 in 100 of the men, and 71 in 100 of the women, are represented to be unable to write; an excess of betrayed ignorance, which, considering the large proportion of juvenile offenders, the abstraction of many of the less poor on bail, and the absence of any nuptial pride or pretence to help out the ability of all, is by no means sufficient to dwell upon. The proportion of 9·33 in 100 too, who can "read and write well," is as large as an extensive experience among our population will lead any one to expect outside the prison walls. But granted that there is an excess of ignorance among the incarcerated, this only proves that the greater number of them are derived from the poorer classes of society, upon whom, as such, are acting a thousand deteriorating influences, in the places of their abode, their pursuits, their companionship, their want of domestic discipline, and their neglected social position, sufficient to produce far more evil than is usually laid to their want of schooling. That this reflex use of the education statistics of the criminal returns is one of the most valuable, and one which can never be dispensed with, will appear by reference to various of the tables here submitted; for otherwise, if the mere coincidence in these tables of a particular amount and character of crime with a certain state of ignorance or instruction, is sufficient to establish a law of causation, the balance of evidence is greatly against such instruction as now prevails; the proportion of the instructed being least among those guilty of the minor offences punished by summary conviction (Table IV.); greater among the criminals arraigned in the higher courts in England (Table I.); greatest in the far darker calendars of the Scottish Courts (Table XI.); and increasing contemporaneously with a rapid increase in the number of offenders. Any conclusion from these facts that instruction is a direct cause of crime would assuredly be as

* Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, 1842.

TABLE IX.—*Number of Persons Tried in each Court in Scotland, in 1842, the Total Number Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial,*

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			Court by					
				High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1. Offences against the Person	710	89	799	18	..	18	122	19	141
2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence	417	118	535	40	23	63	159	39	198
3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence	1088	704	1792	65	34	99	162	96	258
4. Malicious Offences against Property	81	9	90	..	..	..	13	2	15
5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency	97	50	147	11	6	17	42	6	58
6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes	164	45	209	14	3	17	13	4	22
Total	2557	1015	3572	148	66	214	516	166	682

N.B.—Seven cases included in the convictions that have not been disposed

TABLE X.—*Number of Persons charged with Offences*

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	Convicted.									
		Death recorded.	Transportation.				Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months and under.	
1. Offences against the Person	965	..	2	2	5	8	..	..	13	55	449
2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence	631	..	2	11	62	53	..	1	76	103	166
3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence	2072	..	1	10	82	24	..	..	134	253	1083
4. Malicious Offences against Property	96	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	49
5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency	171	..	1	6	7	2	..	2	30	29	41
6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes	254	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	11	111
Total	4189	..	8	29	160	87	..	3	256	451	1899

NOTE.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries more than one offence has been charged under the same

TABLE XI.—*Age, Sex, and Degree of Instruction of the*

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1. Offences against the Person	853	112	2	2	27	5	194	24	329	35
2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence	493	138	22	5	96	25	161	46	143	41
3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence	1278	794	74	40	252	71	323	196	315	255
4. Malicious Offences against Property	86	10	6	..	19	..	19	2	17	6
5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency	114	57	..	1	6	2	25	13	32	21
6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes	201	53	1	..	15	2	43	7	70	18
Total	3025	1164	105	48	415	105	765	283	906	376

the Total Number of the Convicts previously Convicted of similar Offences, and distinguishing the Sex in these and other Particulars.

which Tried.												Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
Sheriff.						Burgh Magistrates.			Justices' or other Court.												
With a Jury.			Without a Jury.																		
Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
239	26	265	244	33	277	54	6	60	31	5	36	619	77	696	26	2	28	31	4	35	1
203	53	256	9	2	11	4	1	5	2	..	2	366	113	479	94	23	117	9	2	11	2
358	277	635	233	146	379	226	126	352	43	25	68	976	650	1626	191	188	379	13	4	17	1
28	1	29	23	2	25	9	1	3	14	2	16	65	9	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	96	63	4	..	4	3	2	5	..	..	..	82	39	121	1	..	1	2	..	2	..
32	3	35	42	10	52	27	11	38	29	12	41	140	41	181	4	1	5	3	3	6	14
897	386	1283	555	193	748	316	147	463	119	44	163	2248	929	3177	316	214	530	58	13	71	18

of are not brought out in this Table. See first Table.

in Scotland, and the Result of the Proceedings, in 1842.

										Insane; to be detained.	Acquitted on Trial.	Discharged without Trial.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon.												
													Commutation.												
													Transportation.			Imprisonment.									
Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.			No Sentence.	Total.	Outlawed.	Found Insane on Arraignment.			Found Insane on Trial.	Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	By Lord Advocate and his Deputies.	From other Causes.	Total Acquired or Discharged.	Execution.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months	6 Months and under.	Free Pardon.	
..	..	..	140	5	2	681	11	..	..	3	27	76	92	75	273	..	1	1	2	2	4	52	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	475	5	..	..	..	3	51	79	18	151	..	..	..	1	3	8	16	19	..	..
..	..	..	15	..	16	1618	12	..	2	19	146	189	85	441	..	..	..	1	6	19	26	84	..	..
..	..	..	18	1	..	71	2	..	1	12	4	..	6	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	118	1	..	..	2	3	23	14	10	52	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
..	48	5	1	182	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	31	17	72	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	..	..
..	221	11	20	3145	31	..	..	8	69	319	405	211	1012	..	..	2	3	11	32	51	169	..	..

in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

Number of Persons charged with Offences in Scotland, in 1842.

Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
180	27	66	9	30	7	18	3	7	..	127	26	489	81	190	4	35	1	12	..
56	9	10	10	1	2	3	..	1	..	92	36	342	97	49	5	9	..	1	..
188	125	77	67	32	31	15	8	2	1	259	211	818	563	170	29	25	3	6	8
14	2	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	64	7	15	1	3	..	..	..
21	13	17	5	8	2	5	..	..	..	9	22	67	32	33	3	4	..	1	..
42	16	14	3	6	3	2	..	8	4	30	17	113	31	38	1	12	..	8	4
501	192	192	94	80	45	43	11	18	5	521	314	1893	791	495	43	88	4	28	12

unsound as the contrary inference has always been, in so far as it was derived from them. They are merely evidence towards the determination of principles; and far from bridging over the question of education, form but the first foundations of an edifice which will be secure only in proportion as these are kept in their place. Other elements must be abroad, besides the ignorance which has always been with us, to produce the steady increase in crime which we now witness; and other elements, besides such instruction as is now available, will apparently be demanded to check it, whatever may be the indirect uses of this instruction in producing them. The fact that more than one-half of the criminals who pass through our courts and occupy our gaols, are young persons under 25 years of age, seems to indicate that there is a population constantly being brought up to crime; the offspring of outcasts; of deceased, or dissolute and neglectful parents; and of those increasing classes, who, more or less at war with society, can scarcely teach their children to be at peace with themselves and others.

SCOTLAND.

The preceding tables (pp. 234-5) exhibit the operations of the Scottish Courts during the year 1842, under the classification of offences already given, but without the detailed enumeration of them. The population of Scotland being, according to the last census, 2,620,207, while that of England and Wales is 15,911,646, its proportion of offenders is less than in South Britain by at least one-fourth, the number of persons charged with offences being only 4,189, and the number convicted 3,145. But in the worse classes of offences the preponderance is greatly against Scotland; the number of persons charged with offences against the person being 965, while in all England, with six times the population, it is only 2,127; but the excess is chiefly in charges for assault, amounting to 800. A similar disadvantage, however, is shown in offences against property committed with violence, and in malicious offences against property, which leads to a strong presumption that the smaller proportion of offences against property without violence, brought before the tribunals, arises in part from the greater dispersion of the population, and in part from differences of police. What is very remarkable, too, the proportion of female offenders in Scotland is greater than in England, being in the former two to five of the men, while in the latter it is only two to nine; and the excess of females participating in the more violent offences in Scotland, as compared to England, is also worthy of observation. (See Tables IX., X., XI., pp. 234 and 235.)

The excessive proportion of juvenile offenders, as compared with England, is here very remarkable; and among the females indicates apparently an earlier commencement in vice, and a more rapidly fatal course in it.

	Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	. . . . .	3·47	4·12
12 and not exceeding 16	. . . . .	13·71	9·00
16	21	25·28	24·74
21	30	29·95	32·30
30	40	16·59	16·49
40	50	6·34	8·07
50	60	2·64	3·97
60 and upwards	. . . . .	1·42	·91
Not ascertained	. . . . .	·60	·40
		<hr/> 100·00	<hr/> 100·00

The relative superiority in education among the persons charged with criminal offences in Scotland is not less remarkable than the greater amount of precocious crime.

Instruction.	Males.	Females.
Neither read nor write	17·22	26·97
Read, or read and write imperfectly	62·57	67·95
Read and write well	16·36	3·69
Superior education	2·90	·34
Unascertained	·95	1·05
	<hr/> 100·00	<hr/> 100·00

IRELAND.

The returns from Ireland present totals far more alarming than those from either of the other portions of the empire. With a population of 8,175,238, more completely rural than that of either of the latter, the number of persons charged with offences at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions was no less than 21,186, which is a proportion one-fourth greater than in England. Nor does the character of the offences at all relieve the gloominess of this total; the offences against the person being nearly five to one of those among a population of like amount in England. The excess is chiefly in assaults, which amount to 4,105; and in the next class of offences against property committed with violence, the whole excess arises out of 815 cases of "taking and holding forcible possession," which have reference to the tenure of land. In the number of offences against property committed without violence, Ireland ranks above England, but below Scotland; but the malicious offences against property are five in Ireland to one in England among the like population. Under the head of forgery and offences against the currency, it appears to advantage over both other parts of the empire; but under the head of 'other offences,' appears a lamentable array,—six to one of the number appearing in the English returns among the same amount of population,—and among which are an excess in the charges for assembling armed unlawfully, of which the total number is 207; rescuing prisoners, 135; perjury and subornation of perjury, 66; administering and taking unlawful oaths, 20; offences connected with combinations or conspiracies to raise wages, 16; riot, breach of peace, and pound breach, 2,890; rescue and refusing to aid peace-officers, 1,594; vagrancy, 73; other felonies undescribed, 57; and misdemeanors, 960. The whole of these offences are tried at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, as in England. (See Table XII., p. 238.)

From monthly returns laid before Parliament in the course of the present session, it appears that the amount of crime in Ireland has, to a recent date, been less than at the corresponding period of the preceding year, which, again, scarcely exceeded the like period of 1841, in the number of offenders committed. Some slight discrepancy will be observed between the total number of offenders in the following tables, and the totals which can be derived from any of the classes into which they are thrown. We have no means of correcting the errors which have occasioned them; but they are not sufficient to vitiate the percentages subjoined. (See Table XIII., p. 239.)

Table XII.—Total Number of Persons Charged with Offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in Ireland, and the Result of the Proceedings, in 1842.

OFFENCES.	Convicted.												Insane, to be detained.		Acquitted and Discharged.				Execution of Capital Sentences or Com- mutation of Pardon recommended by the Judge.																				
	Transport- ation.		Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	Total.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	Hailed, and not Tried	Total.	Execution.	Commutation.																		
			3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Transported for 14 Years.														Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Years and above 1.	Imprisoned 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisoned 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Sureties.														
	Total Number of Offenders.	Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	Total.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	Hailed, and not Tried	Total.	Execution.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Years and above 1.	Imprisoned 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisoned 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Sureties.									
1. Offences against the Person	5,191	22	13	5	26	5	1	41	171	1,231	..	472	74	67	2,128	2	16	1,522	1,033	447	23	3,063	4	11	..	1	5	3	3	..	..	7					
2. Offences against Property committed with violence.	1,150	..	321	30	65	..	..	4	21	103	..	5	98	11	414	..	..	383	273	70	4	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Offences against Property committed without violence	8,402	..	316	573	131	..	3	57	394	3,302	1	55	29	20	4,584	2	4	2,284	1,205	318	5	3,815	..	..	..	..	1	10	3	1	..	..	..			
4. Malicious Offences against Property	253	1	6	2	6	8	1	9	5	13	..	1	2	..	54	..	1	112	48	38	..	199	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency	137	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	23	34	..	..	1	..	63	..	..	39	17	13	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes	6,053	2	4	..	37	1	..	13	48	1,360	..	421	505	234	2,626	1	1	1,912	1,068	434	31	3,427	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1					
Grand Total . . .	21,186	25	29	44	677	211	..	6,127	662	6,043	1,007	709	332	9,874	5	22	6,258	3,664	1,320	63	11,312	4	14	1	3	18	6	5	1	7	..	..	17,099				
Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown or Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.																														1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions County Gaols 10,098 County Gaols 7,293 Bridewells 7,293									

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown or Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 17,099
 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness { County Gaols 10,098 }
 under the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. chap. 38 Bridewells . 7,298

TABLE XIII.—Age, Sex, and Degree of Instruction of the Total Number of Persons charged with Offences in Ireland, in 1842.

OFFENDERS.			AGE.												INSTRUCTION.													
OFFENCES.	Total Num-ber of Offenders.	Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascer-tained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascer-tained.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1. Offences against the Person . . .	4,382	809	12	..	123	15	502	461,374	302	643,113	277	51	120	25	48	8	1,282,250	1,453	100	582	119	1,018	384	1,962	273			
2. Offences against Property committed with violence . . .	984	166	2	1	22	1	148	17	269	50	116	33	70	10	24	3	10	1	322	51	298	15	247	77	315	47		
3. Offences against Property committed without violence . . .	4,974	3,428	141	32	586	181	933	814,1,301	1,169	705,532	369,365	176	96	74	41	630,297	1,470	415	910	804	1,869	1,973	726	335				
4. Malicious offences against Property . . .	220	33	1	..	5	2	58	8	43	9	32	8	11	3	4	..	2	..	64	3	62	8	30	6	60	16	68	3
5. Forgery and Of-fences against the Currency	107	30	1	1	8	1	38	15	25	5	18	4	5	1	2	2	9	2	58	2	19	6	21	20	9	2
6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes	5,103	950	7	2	2	19	598	206,1,608	219	663,111	269	46	113	25	76	13	1,773,313	1,585	85	547	112	1,091	325	1,963	354			
Grand Total . . .	15,770	5,416	163	35	739	219	2,247	1,092,4,633	1,764,2,184	902	1,014	379	442	150	212	65	4,140,916	4,926	625	2,212	1,074	4,306	2,695	4,943	1,014			

The large number of prisoners whose age was unascertained is a great obstacle to a comparison of the preceding table with the statements of the ages of prisoners in England and Scotland; but it will be gathered from the following per-centages that Ireland more resembles England in this particular than it does Scotland, where the amount of juvenile delinquency, especially among the females, is excessive:—

Age.	Males.	Females.
Not exceeding 12 years	1·03	0·64
Above 12 and not exceeding 16	4·75	4·04
" 16 " 21	14·24	20·16
" 21 " 30	29·36	32·50
" 30 " 40	13·80	14·80
" 40 " 50	6·43	7·18
" 50 " 60	2·80	2·68
60 and upwards	1·34	1·20
Not ascertained	26·25	16·80
	<hr/> 100·00	<hr/> 100·0

Instruction.	Males.	Females.
Neither read nor write	27·30	49·76
Read only	13·39	19·85
Read and write	31·23	11·64
Unascertained	28·08	18·75
	<hr/> 100·00	<hr/> 100·00

In all the Irish returns is found as great neglect to ascertain the instruction of the prisoners, as to record their ages; and in those of 1842 the degree of instruction possessed by upwards of one-fourth of the total number is seen to be undescribed; but as 43 per cent. of the male prisoners and 16 per cent. of the female prisoners who were examined could write, the degree of instruction prevailing among the former appears to have been nearly as great as among the English criminals actually incarcerated, though among the women it was far less.

Statistics of Nice. By SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart.

NICE is situated on a promontory proceeding from a range of the Maritime Alps, of which Monbego is the highest point. Little seems to be known of the early inhabitants. They were probably Celtic Gauls, and appear to have ranked very low in the scale of civilization, which, however, their intercourse with the Phenicians and Etruscans, who traded with this coast, as well as the establishment of the Phoceans, tended to improve. It is supposed that the Phocæan colony of Marseilles, after driving the natives to the hills, founded Nice about the time of Tarquin. The only remains of this period are some coins, bearing the bust of Diana, and on the reverse a bull: the former was the tutelary deity of Marseilles, the latter its emblem of agriculture. Nice became of some consequence after the Christian era, and Strabo mentions its arsenal, and numerous ships and machines of war which were used by the Romans in conquering Provence. In the twelfth century, Nice